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Marcia Septimo Die Novembry, 1699. Annoq; Regis Willielms Terrii Anglie, 13c. undecimo.

H 16 Court doth Defire Ms. Morer to Print his Sermon, Present at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's; on Sinday (being the Fifth of this inflant November) before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of this City.

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# SERMON

PREACH'D at the

Catheoral Church

O F

St. PAUL's,

ON

Novemb. 5. 1699.

BEFORE

The Right Honourable the

LORD MAYOR,
Aldermen and Citizens

o P

LONDON

By T HO. MORER, Rector of St. Anne's, &c. Aldersgate.

LONDON:

Printed by T. Mead, for JAMES BONWICKE, at the Hat and Star, in St. Paul's Church-yard. MDC XCIX.

before the Boule's Pens.

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# Mr. Model Edition S.E.R.M.O.N

St. F. A. Long Serious Comments of Chickens and Chickens of Chickens and Chickens of Chick

Lord Mayor,

# Lenett, Mayor.

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## CHI IS GUDATA Cathedral Conch N.O. Seeut. 5 ... 1599 DEFORE-The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR Aldermen and Citizens NOUNO By THO MORER, Rector of

St. Anne's Sic. Alder gaie.

LONDON

Printed by T. Med. for James Bouwicke, at the Hat and the in St. P. of Ginnen-yard. MDCXCIX.

## THE REAL

That he would grant nto us that we being delivered out of the Flands of our Enemies might for be him without Fear

In Holmess and Righteousness before him all the Days of our Life

T is not to be doubted, but the Deliverance the Text speaks of was Spritted: Because the Coming of Christ did not, as most of the Jews and fome Disciples grossy imagined, refere the Kingdom to Ifrael. And altho Salvation and Liberty were actually brought and preach'd unto em by our Lord in Person, ver plainly they were still subject to the Roman Powers, and, as before, had Foreign Deputies to domineer over 'em. From whence it is evident, that as our Saviour's Kingdom was not of this World,

fo neither was their Redemption common or carnal.

The Deliverance then here meant was from the Tyranny of Death and Sin, and that beauty Burden of Rites and Ceremonies, which We and our Fathers were not able to bear And as our Jefus accomplished this great Defign with the Expence of his Blood, (without which there could be no Remillion) to the ordinary Means he was pleas'd to take to confirm to us, the Benefits of it may be reduced to thefe Heads. First, By giving us such Doctrines and Precepts as are not to be had in the Law of Mofes, nor in any Religion or Book befides the Gofpel: And as their main Articles were in an Emblem published from a Mount, fo the Nature of lem thows whence they came; and they are too fublime to be thought to have any other Original than that of

Heaven. Whatever is necessary to compleat the Freedom and Happiness of Souls; whatever is expedient to re-establish Man in his Primitive Persettion and Innocency; whatever may conduce to make the Conscience at Peace with God, and compose all those Disorders, which are too often found in our Minds, upon the dreadful Apprehentions of a displeased Creator and Judge. To use St. Pauls Words. Whatfoever Things are true, whatfoever Things are just, whatnil. 4. 8. foever Things are pure, what foever Things are lovely, what foever Things are of good Report. Here we have these Things; here they are made nevellary Duries, and admirably fulfed to our high Calling. And then, Secondly, He hath back'd these Duries with such excellent Morives, as are not to be found in any Profession but his own. For as win is represented to be an abominable Thing, and odious to God: So we read that God feat the San of his Bolom to reference of the Domi nion of it, whereby He infliciently evidenced his Love to our Deliverer. And became Rewards and Punishments are the most prevailing Arguments to influence Humane Actions, therefore He hath let before its Ufrand Deals, Dernal Happiness or Miley, after the Refurrection of our Bodies from the Grave. And, Thirdly, Because ill Habits, and a long Cultom in Sin are powerful Obfiructions, and do not a little cool us in these Religious Attempts. He has been graciously pleas'd to afford us many outward and inward Helps to mafter these Difficulties, and make us successful against Satan and our Lusts. Without, we have the Preaching of the Word, the Administration of Sacraments, Praver, and other Means to support and raile our Spirits. But which is more than all this, He has furnished us with such Proportions of his Divine Grace within, as thankfully accepred, and used, will effectually remove all Impediments, diffolve those many Obligations we before lay under, and in the Islue, make us more than Conquerors.

yet experienced that a Bookis of our Ellionant of a Re-not a die Scole of the Advantages and Benefits of a Re-denser. We fill find our Condition like that of our Fac-tions, and that we are no benefithing they in Principles on their Deline. Still the Ellis lefter, addult the Spirit. over, one write other. Our Pafford are known upon us there is urbulent, and our better Reafon as much inved, as in the deep before us. But then the Fault is our there is no total in what their has done for us, nor we have c nonelty charge film with this Want of Success

Aplain this Matter by that Inflance of St. Perc.

Cing Break to medie the Jows, threw him into Pri
lie May I come to him in this Condition, unlocks Acts 12.

The Door takes off his Petrers, casts the Soldiers can we hone thy thows him the Way our, offers to his Courte, and the like: If St. Peter, after all this, will this. For nor follow the Directions and Conduct of the Angel is it not his own Folly, that he continues any longer in the Prilon? Or put his Cafe, which foretimes falls out, that an Historic Prince less himfelf up for an inflaved People, is willing to head em, gives em Arms, and all other Conveniencies to free themselves; and yet that ople is to frupid and fenflets of their Liberty, that they overlook the Opportunity, and reject his Offers: In this Case will not they be folely to blame for all the Miseries of their voluntary Boudage, Iceing they may eatily change their Condition, if they had Courage to attempt it, or did carry themselves decently towards Him, who has both Courage and Force enough to do the Work, and wants only their Confent to deliver 'em, and make 'em an happy People. The Lord Tellie has done this and more for us He has taken off our Chains: He has led Captivity Captive. He has open'd the Door of the Kingdom of Herven, and given us all necellary Means to bring us thither, and lave us

ESTAMON STABLE WINCHS

But if we are to dispirited, to thought like of locality, to the concerned for our felves that we do not to much as lift up our Hands to Him, to draw the not of the Dungeon; it cannot be that we want. He have the how not Wall to the it. That the People of the were to deliveus, after their Deliveurant, to return back into Egyn, because of the Piebler, doth not at all reflect on the conduct of Môle. Annuas little doth it leften the Character of our Drum Johns that me more with to much Inditionant towards the Land of Promite. Got doth not always command our Wills, yet. He has given us excellent Procepts; he have us the Way. He resches forth his Hand, hay he freetches out his Arm to recover us, and in this Hand, hay he freetches out his Arm to recover us, and in this Hand, hay he freetches out his Arm to recover us, and in this Hand, hay he freetches out his Arm to recover us, and in this Hand, hay he freetches out his Arm to recover us, and in the Hand hay he freetches out as Arm to recover us, and in this Hand, hay he freetches out his Arm to recover us, and in this Hand, hay he freetches out his Arm to recover us, and in the Hand has perhip his out when the feek, we food into a But it all these the outstanded with not do let it be not only our Paulphore, but our ware that centure in the Froplet. Or Hauk this has him at

This is arriew Words, the direct Sence of the Text. concerning the Spiranal Redemption we have obtained thro the Death and Merus of the Lind Jojas. But the Directle is of another Deliverance, togreat and to worthy our Remembrance, that we should be very injurious to our own Safety, as well as unchankful to God, and not a little contradict the Solemany of our Meeting together in this Place, if we pass it by in Silence. It had like to have been, as the Propose of Clouds and thick Darkney: a Day of Free and Smook, Notice and Exclusion, as therefore intended; which had it taken Essecution, as thereof heretofore intended; which had it which and Ancient Pamilies of the Kindom, and put us all into a Colone that might well represent the Mistery we were to expect, and was significant enough to set forth their Trenson who caused it. The King and Three Essees

Ka

to be blown into the Air, towards Heaven, indeed, but with no Mind to let 'em get thither. This was their Zeal, like the Fire they commonly use to convert People. A Zeal not to inlighten, but burn, not to warm, but confume Men. And certainly, as it is one Infrance of the Goodness of our Religion, that it is fo much based by them at Rome, fo 'tis a Sign of the Badness of theirs, who take fuch Ways to make Men good as at the fime Time make em ceafe to be longer Men. True Religion has other Methods: It's Way is to charm us to be good by it's Beauty, and to melt us with it's Sweetness, and perswades us to be saved by the indearing Arguments of our own Interest. The Gospel was not published with Thunder and Flames; nor doth it stand in need of Muhometan Logick, to convince the World, or argue it into Compliance with Sword or Powder. No; As the Doctrines of Christianity are pure in themselves, so are they inostensive and peaceable towards others. They require us to let every Rom, rea one please his Neighbour for his good to Edification. And the Authority or Power they give us from the Lord is to Edification, 2 Cor. 13. and not to Destruction. They do not teach us to draw Fire, to either from above or below, to strike Recusants dead. But they fay, If thy Enemy hunger, feed him, and if he thirst, give him drink; and thefe are the only Coals of Fire we are to heap Rom. 12. upon his Head. They would have Men to hime like Stars 20. in the Firmament, but not as these People's Religion meant. make fo many Princes. Prelates, and Others then in the Two Houses, to become like Blazing Meteors in the Air, to portend the Overthrow and Ruine of their Country. Abaddon and Apollyon, the Destroyer, is the Devil's Name, who goes about like a roaring Lion, feeking whom he may devour. But Rev. 9.11. the Author of our Faith, as it was his Doctrine, that the Son Luko ... of Man came not destroy Mens Lives, but to save 'em : So the Account we have of his Practice, is, That He went about Assista doing Good; and all the Miracles He did, were not more the Signs of Power, than the Indications and Expressions of Compassion and Kindness, in feeding the Hungry, stilling

MON Preached before the

The confract Expedient He used to do Good to the Souls of Men, was by doing Good to their Bodies. He began with shell Mans, to make way to the Others; and by opening the Ryes of the Blind, and the Bars of the Deaf, that was the Method he took to open their Understandings. So that the Multitude of His Cures were always the Evidences of a tender Principle; and while His Power aftenished, His Care and Pity of the Difeated reduced many of 'em; who went away with this Confession, He doth all Things well, and no Man can do these Things, except God be with Him. When some of the Samericanes, as you have heard in the Gospel for the Day, were so churlish, as to refuse Him and his Disciples a short Entertainment, because his Face was as the He would go to Jerusalem. James and John, indeed, were moved at the Inhumanity, and upon the Repulse proposed Fire from Heaven to confume 'em, as Elisa did; but the Gof-pel no where faith that Jefus gave these Sumaritanes one an-gry Word, or a foure Look; howbeit, the Motion of his Difciples He answered with some Indignation, Tou know not, faith he, of what Spirits you are. Yet 'twas barely a Quefrom in em, and no more. We do not read of any Imprecation, or with to this Purpole; and, 'tis very plain they did not offer the least Violence towards em, but only demanded whether such a Thing should be done; whether he was pleas'd to give them Commission to do it; for they knew well enough they could not do it without him. And they asked it for His fake, for the Affront done Him; and to gain Him Honour before an unmanly People. But he gives no Countenance to Cruelty of any kind: He doth not love their hor Spirits; nor did he think it fit that Hea! ven should flatter, and justific Humane Passions, and revenge the Lois of one Meal, or a Night's Lodging, with taking away the Lives of an whole Village. So meek was He rowards those who used Him ill, but so angry with His Disciples, that they durst act contrary to the Lessons He

had often taught 'em, to be merciful, and laving even to their Exemies, and he fure never to requite Evil with Evil. So again in Mulchus's Cale, who was one of those than came to apprehend Him in the Garden, and whose Har Perer had cur off, He for his part cured the Man immediately. and order'd that warm Disciple to put up his Sword into the Sheath, as a Weapon not becoming Men of his Profession; the his Successors at Rome initiate him in nothing more, and too often draw it to the Scandal of Priesthood, and the Shame of that Religion, they would thus propagate by Violence, and by shedding of Blood. But others have learnt Clerit better. One Night, saith Tertulian, with a few Firebrands would gield us Revenge enough, but God farbid, we should revenge our felves with Haman Fire. Yet they were then under severe Persecutions; and it Revenge he ever sensonable, it must be when Self-preservation calls for it. Our Adversaries here had better Circumstances; for they had the common Protection of the King's Subjects, and the same Benefit of the Laws: They were not only eased of many Penalties, but some of em promoted to Hoseur and Profit, and in so much Favour with their Prince, that it afforded Matter of Reflection, and made People inspect his Sincerity in what he profest, and that he was too well inclined to them and their Religion. But ill Principles will over-look all fuch Advantages; and where these Principles are Ingratitude shows em. These Incouragements to Pessesblenes and Loyalty were not sufficient. They must have all or they think they have nothing; nothing to make em happy: And truly, Hell it felf could not have contrived a furer and quicker Way to gain their Ends; when as Caligula with d, they had got all the Powers of the Nation within the Reach of One Stroke; one Moment had removed all the Obstacles that stood in their Way, and at once they had killed and taken Poffession Such was the Plot and the Delign of it. And it was carried on with fo much Secreey, that it was as little perceived as the Air, into which they were blowing our Liberty and Reli-210#

gion. Nothing but the Ene of Providence did fee, and nothing but His Hand could hinder it. The Divine Wisdom has many Ways to disappoint and make known the Intrigues of the Wicked, but this He now took was a very strange One; To make that Principle of Tenderness and good Nature, which should have prevented the Attempt, the only Means to render it unsuccessful; and a Letter sent to save one Member of the Parliament, happ'ly fecured the whole Body. 'Tis true, it was writ, according to a great Part of their Religion, in Myfery and Riddle; but as the Providence of God, which doth not Things by Halfs, unexpectedly brought it into the King's Hands, fo He put it also into the King's Heart to understand the Meaning of it; and without making the Experiment how foon the Letter would burn, he took a better Way to explain and remove the Danger. And now, God be bleffed, the Powder had no other Effect than to noise abroad the Treason, and the Lamborn, as dark as it was, had fufficient Light to discover the Villany; fo that none in the Iffue fuffer'd but the Contrivers themselves, whose Mischief return'd on their own Heads, and their violent Deating on their own Pates. Neither can we forbear Rejoycing to fee the Vengeance; and I hope we shall be ever ready to say, Verily, there is a Reward for the Righteons, doubtless there is a God that judgeth in the Earth.

I know how willing some of that Communion are to remove the Scandal, and frequently call it a Trick of State, and the Policy of that Age, to expose them and their Religion. And were it io, I should have a worse Conceit, than I have hitherto had, of our present Constitution, for making that Law which concerns the Day, to prevaricate so grossy with God and Man. Next to the holding of that pernicious Principle, to do Ill that Good may insue, I cannot but think it a very great Sin to charge the Innocent with it. Sure Tam, St. Paul makes no Difference in the Punishment of 'em both; for, Run. 3.8. faith he, Their Damnation is just. I do not know a greater Good than God's Glory; yet we are not allow'd to advance

#### Lord Mayor, at St. Paul's, Nov. 5, 1699.

it by the lowest Degree of Falshood. Will you freak wickedly for God, or will you talk decestfully for Him? No, God for Job 12. 7. bid: He wants not a Contradiction to defend his Truth: His Caufe is able to support it felf, without indirect Means. And if our Religion were of this Complexion. I should be apt to take it for no more than what the Atheift affirms it to be. the Politicians Brat, and a Creature of Man; or as the Papills speak, the Parliament-Religion, which as they made they might repeal it at their Pleasure, and reform it every Sellion, till they bring it to nothing. Let us fee then if the Slander be true, if I may fo word it, because if true, it is no Slander,

First for the Matter of Fact. That there were a great many Barrels of Gun-Powder put into the Cellar, under the Parliament-House, is beyond a Doubt; That they were lodged there for some mischievous End. no other Reason being affign'd for it, is more than probable: That there was a Man lurking in a Corner of the Place, with a Dark-Lanthorn in his Hand, and in his Pocket a Tinder-Box and Touch-Wood, is not to be denied; especially to me, who had a \* near Relation then concern'd in the Search and \*Mr. He Seizing him, and who some Years after was stabled in wood, of Westminster-Hall by one of that Party, for his constant Zeal in the against it. That at the supposed Hour of the Execution County of this Plot, a Multitude of Men, under the Pretence of Palatine an Hunting-Match, met near Dunchurch, and there madester; con Speeches against the Government, and at last own'd that cerning whom w the true Meaning of their affembling together, was to pro-have the

dum, That he, Peter Heywood, did in the Year 1604, by Order of Council, fearch th Rooms under the Parliament-House, and then and there did actually apprehend Guido Fault with his Dark-Lanthorn; — which Lanthorn he the said Peter Heywood, in perpensan rei Mem with his Dark-Lauthorn;—which Lauthorn he the land Peter Heywood, in perpending red Memiriam, did afterwards present to the University of Oxon, where it remains now reposited with his Name to it, and someother Particulars relating to that Affair.—Then follows:—And the said Peter Heywood Esq.; in the Year 1640, as, by Order of Partiament, he was carrying up the Names of Popsish Recusants in Westminster, to the House of Commons then fitting, was for this and his former vigorous Prosecution of that Party (as the publick Safety and his Station required) stabbed with a Dagger in Westminster. Hall, by one John James, a Dominican Fryar; by reason of which Wound he was immediately confined to his sed and Chamber, and never stirred abroad to the Day of his Death, thu' he lived about I welve Months after.

#### SERMON Preachd before the

mote their Cause, and that they would rather die than not effect it: All this is fo evident from the Records of those simes, that I do not fee how they can difprove one Tittle of it. Let us then in the next place examine what thele Men were, and what the Caufe to be helped by this Confpirace. The Cellar was hired for the Use of Pierry, a Papert. Faulks, who was found in it, and who endeavoured to hide himself, was Mr. Piercy's Servant, under a borrow'd Name, and of the fame Communion. Catesby and Piercy were the Heads of that Body of Men which met in Warwicksbire; they both declared for the Catholick Cause, as they filled it, and were both flain in their Zeal for it. The Persons who furfered Death on this Account were Romanifes by Profession. The Proofs were full and clear a-gainst 'em. And the' some had hard Forcheads and leer'd Consciences, either to evade or justifie the Attempt, vet the Hearts of others were fofter, and not only confest the Truth, but Garnet in particular, as much a Jesuit as he was, died very penitent, and exhorted those Catholicks he had any Influence over, never to go about that or the like Treaton.

I do believe they are ashamed of it, and the rather for not being successful: Bur that there is no Abhorrence, and that in reality they dislike not Attempts of this kind, is very obvious, as long as they still pursue the Game (for I cannot but call it so, when they make a Sport of Blood and Ruine) and their several Treasons of a nearer Date are tresh Evidences, that they are and will be the same Men. Indeed, How can it be otherwise? Why should we expect better Fruits, when we consider the Tree and the Soil from whence they come? The Dostrines of the Pope's Infallibility, his Supremay, his Universal Montachy, his absolute and unfanited Authority, his Power to depose Kings, and dispose of their Dominions; and that it is no Injury to 'em to be thus deposed, when a Spiritual Good, and the Necessities of the Church call for it; That Subjetts are no longer obliged

to their Governours, then while they do their Duties, and of this the Bishop of Rome is the fole Judge; That Priest at least may deal with Princes as they think sit, as not being their Subjects: These and the like Lessons, as long as they are taught, must needs impress and byas the People, who thereupon cannot but have a natural Tendency to all forts of Treasonable Practices: Neither am I much surprized to read of one Clement, Ravillias or Guy Fanks, but I more wonder that the World doth not fourm with fuch bold Affaffines, seeing it is made de fide (so Bellarmine and Leffins word it) and a Matter of Conscience to tile any Means, how bad foever, for that Church's Interest. This is the common Affertion of their Doctors. Cafuifts and Lawyers: And when we remember that all the Acts of Princes are fubject to a Prohibition from the Court of Rome. and are superfeded and controuled by that Religious Maxim among 'em, In ordine ad Deum; What an easie thing is it to give the Pape Offence if they offer to struggle, and how heavy will the Confequence be of his Holy Indignation?

Yet some of 'em profes, that as the Oath of Allogiante is Security enough from the Subject to the King, so the Populaimself cannot give a Dispensation to break it: No, for, say they, it is Contra jus Divinum, the Gospel allows no such Dispensation. How then? What makes Princes in so much Danger? Why, thus it is, saith Bellarmine, in his Book against Barelay, if the Pope makes him who was your King, to be King no longer, then the Oath of Allegianse ceases of Course, his Power over you is become null and void, and he is for the Future no more a King to you, than you are Kings to one another. So that the Subjects Allogiance depending on the Royal Character, and that Character on the Pope's Will, we see how precarious the Governments of Princes are, and what a Motive to Resistance and Rebellion such a Religion is, Cui proprium est odiffe Cesares, as Guicciardine has it, which can so easily unmake a King, and dissolve all Obligations between the Subjects and him. Thus in general,

but our Case here in England has this sad Circumstance, that Innocent the Fourth, out of his abundant Meekness and Modesty could tell the Colledge of Cardinals, That the Kings of England were (not as Boniface the Eighth called King Philip of France) his Subjects, but his very Slaves. And as fuch, some of his Followers dealt with 'em, endeavouring on all Occasions to pull off their Crowns, by requiring the People to deny 'em Obedience, and take up Arms against 'em. Thus Paul III. used Henry VIII. And his Successors Queen Elizabath, who in a Fit of Bounty, which produced the terrible Armado of 88, gave all her Realms to the King of Spain. Clement VIII. writ after these Copies, and sent hither Two Breves by Garnet the Provincial, forbidding his Catholicks to admit any Prince to fucceed Queen Elizabath, who was not a Friend to their Religion. And tho' notwithstanding all their Arts, King James got Possession, yet Catesby thought the Bulls still in Force, and supposed it the same Thing toremove him from the Throne, as to keep him out of it. Qui admitti nolit, speaking of the Pope expelli velit. And on this Principle was founded the Gun-powder-plot, which we are now remembring, that the Execution of Vilany might be somewhat like the mad Zeal which contrived it; or rather that the indifferent Part of Mankind may fee whence fuch Devices come, and whither, in all likelihood, they must return again, without the Repentance of those who trade in 'em.

They will say, That these are the Practices and Doctrines of particular Men; and to reslect on their Religion on this Account, the Rigour of the Proof may reach our selves, and by the same Way of arguing, we may expose our own. And the Truth is, there are ill Professors, and Men of working Heads in all Communions and Societies of People; and the Greater the Paradox or Problem is, it serves the more to set forth his Wit and Skill who is able to support it. But God forbid, the Truth should suffer, much less be lost by any single Author's Covetuousness, Pride or Ambition. In this Case, we must refer ourselves to the Authentique Records of

each

each Conflitution. And as to our felves, who are Members of this Church; whatever we find contrary to our Liturey. Homilies, Injunctions and Articles, which show how we understand the Word of God in those Points that concern our Salvation; we consider em no more than the Pia fraudes of defigning Men; who to get their Ends, will not be obliged to the Sence of our Church, nor care much what becomes of our Religion, but as it is modell'd to ferve and raise 'em. But to answer their Apology. Tis not only Bellarmine, Suarez, Lessius, Santarel, Emanuelsa, Simanca, Mariana, Campian and Crefuel talk after this Manner; but many of their Popes (whereof I gave some Instances; and Bellarmine reckons up 18 of 'em who assumed this Right, and 16 or 17 Emperours and Kings against whom it was afferted) fay the same Thing: And, I hope, they will not be so bold as to make those infallible Judges of all Controversies, those living Oracles of God, those Heads of their Catholick Church, to be no more than Members of their Body, and rank 'em in the Number of Private Men. But if they will have it to after their usual Way, to serve a Turn, we can appeal to their Councils, where in one at Rome, Gregory VII. exprelly decrees. That the Pope may dethrane the Emperor. And in the Laterane Council under Innocent III; And in another under Leo X. Subjects are absolved by the same Authority: And the Article had its Ratification in the Councils of Lyons, Florence and Trent. These we take to be the fafe Repositories of the Doctrines they hold; and fure we are, Excommunication is the ordinary Sanction and Penalty for those who refuse 'em. So that 'tis no Calumny to charge their Church with these Positions, which some of their Popes and Synods affert and fettle with the feverest Anathema's; and, tho' others among 'em of better Temper, are not, perhaps, fo well pleas'd with'em, yet even thefe have winked at the Errors, and have not had fo much Honesty and Care as to zenfure and disclaim'em, unless sometimes in France where, howhowever it was, rather an Act of Civil Policy, than any In-

stance of their Religion.

And if this be Christianity, I must say as he did, Sit anima men cum Philosophis. And, I think, the poor Indians, in America, were much in the Right, to suppose their Heaven to be no fit Place to make the Soul happy. I go not about to enumerate the Tortures those poor Wretches indured by the Hands of blood shirfty and cruel Men; nor will I fpeak of the Murders committed on the Waldenfer, nor the feveral Massacres in Paris and Ireland. Our Annals will present us with a nearer Catalogue of our own at Home: However they and our marrye'd Fathers had this Advantage in their Sufferings, that they were allowed Time to think and recommend their Spirits to the God they worshipped, before they died; whereas this Way of Execution was fo unexpected and fudden, that as it was intended to kill the Body, to twas contrived to damn the Soul, and they had not to much Warning as to ask God for his Mercy: Such their Faith is, fuch was their Hope, and fuch their Charity. O my Soul, come not thou, then, into their Secret, unto their Affembly, mine Honour, be not thou united, for in their Wrath [\* intentionally] they flew a + Man, and in their Buyu av-Self-will, they [actually] due down a Wall. Curfed be their 100. 70. Anger, for it was fierce, and their Wrath, for it was cruel,—
+ Med fay But Salvation is from the Lord, and his Bleffing is upon his Peo-Sr. which ple. They dug a Pit for us, but they alone fell into it. They better ap spread a Net, but it was to take themselves. They only perished thro' their own Imaginations. Praised therefore be the Lord, who has not given us over for a Prey to their Teeth. No: our Soul is escaped even as a Bird out of the Snare of the Fowler;

the Snare is broken, and we are delivered.

I speak it in the Present Tense, and in the first Person; We are delivered.— We, tho' then unborn, and now hear only of the Plot, and that wicked Attempt against the King, Parlia ment, and the Nation: They, indeed, had been

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been blown up; They had perished in that fatal Clap of Thunder; They had been all dead Men, had the Train of Powder once taken Fire: But still They had all died in the True Religion; and as the Ponder had hurried their Bodies into the Air, so their found Principles had further advanced their Souls to Heaven; and charitably focaking, they had all been happy. But then Religion also had expired with them. We, who now live, had been left in a greater Darkness, than what that Smooth produced. Not only our Patrimony had been forfeited, our Goods feized, and our Liberty wrested from us, but their Tyranny over our Souls had been of more faral Confequence, than the other over our Bodies or Estates. For our Reformation must have had its Period; our Religion had been lost; Religion, the only Comfort Men have when they are going to die, and by the Help of which they hope to live for ever. Instead of the Bible, we must have been contented to swallow all Things under the false Name of Old Traditions. For one Mediator we had had many; fo many, that as it would have puzzled us which to apply to, fo 'twould have created mighty Fears, left we should address the wrong One, and fo made our Case much the worse, by provoking some other touchy Saint, to revenge the Miltake and Affront done him. Religion before this time, must have dwindled away into Pageantry and Ceremonies, which, whether more in their Number, or more trivial in their Signification, is very hard for us to fay. For a Way of Devotion, which every Body understands, we must have pray'd in an unknown Tongue; as if among the many Defects and Weaknesses which attend our Worship, they were resolved to add this Obstacle to our honest Intentions and Desires, to make our Prayer confilt of we know not what, and thereby incense God, instead of gaining his Favour. In-Ilead of using our Reason, that Candle of God, to judge of what He requires of us, and what we are to give him,

we must have submitted to an implicite Fuith; renounced our Senses; suspended all the noble Faculties God has bless the Soul with made Jenorance the Mother of Devotion, and been obliged to reconcile all Committees, to render our Religion the greater Myller; and Miracle. Every Priest would have been a Bishop, and every Bishop a King. Our Case had been like thems abroad, a poor Life and a bad Religion; neither happy in the Things of this World, nor happy in the Means to get a better. In all likelihood, we had been miserable now, and hereafter miserable.

These are a few Inflances of that Condition we are delivered from : And shall we not lay these Things to Heart. and confider feriously what God has done for w., and our Religion, and how remarkably He has preferved both from this and many other Attempts made against 'em. None of their Conspiracies have hitherto taken Effect, and it will be our own Faults, if we have not the fame God to give us Protection. Should it otherwise happen, I am very fure. God fuffers it not to justifie their Religion, but to punish us for the Neglect of our Own. For this Reason, indeed, it fometimes falls out, that Turks and Infidels carry it high over the Cross of Christ; and that Papists have Succels against the ungrateful Professors of our excellent Reformation. But then it is, as I faid, in Judgment to us, and not in Favour to them. And, methicks, these Reflections should engage us to esteem that Way which God has set fo great Value on, and perfivade us to approve our felves found Members of this Religion, by showing our Love to it, and that Love by our Obedience to what it teaches us. This, without doubt, is the End that God has fecured both it and us for: And therefore, let us put on this holy Resolution, That being delivered out of the Hands of our Enemies, we serve this God, in Holiness and Righteousness, before him all the Days of our Life.

a And truly, Ghoe is plainly appears to be the Eye of God to discover, and the Hand of God to refere as from the close Defigns and Violence of these Men, it is but reasonable that we should own our Deliverer, and having gain'd as it were a new Life, we ought to devote it to his Service, who has been pleas'd to give it us. - Redemptus redemptors. Serviat. - A Service we owe God, as He made us, as He provides ordinarily for us, as he has redeem'd us by Christ Jefine: But thefe are common Motives, and all Christians are concern'd in 'em, as well as we. But our Cafe is particulary the Deliverance of the Day is fuch, as no People ever had; and from a Villary that no People ever thought of. but themselves, who contrived it. Let our Acknowledgments therefore be some way suitable to such a Deliverance. in praifing God, and publishing the Bleffing; And let us do this all our Days, every Day ferve Him, because every Day He doth, and must fave us, or elfe we perish; so male ciously are they fet mainst us, so implacably buffe to work our Ruine.

The Way to express this Service to God, is by Holiness and Righteoniness; —Words which comprehend the Two Tables of the Law, and fignific the Whole Duty of Man. That which respects God is called Holiness; and by Virtue of it, we endeavour all we can to be holy, as be is holy, and pure as he is pure. — By Righteoniness is meant Honesty and Fair-dealing, and may be well explained by that Golden-Rule, by doing as we would be done by: Which if observed, had prevented this Solemnity; wherein we remember the black Design of our Romish Adversaries, to root us out, that we might be no more a People, or give us at least such Usage, as themselves would not be contented to receive at our Hands. The Text makes these Two Duties inseparable, and the Particle between 'em inforces the Necessity of keeping 'em both intire; to be not only Holy, but Righteom, and not only Righteoms but Holy; both are jointly proposed, and in doing

#### SERMON Preach'd before the

hath confiles our Service. The Phariless had a Principle, to falve all their Omissions of Charity and Justice with the Corban, which was a Gift to God, or Dedication of their Substance to pious Uses: And if they could pretend to be Good this Way, no matter if Parents or Children starved for Hunger, forgetting that great Debt Nature has charged us with, to provide for our Families; and if St. Paul says true, 11m.5.8. Not to pay it, denies the Faith, and makes us worse than insidels: And this was to be Hely without being Righteous .- On the other Side, there are some bonest, just and fair Men (good Moralifts we call em) to punctual and careful in their Way of Life, with Respect to themselves and their Neighbours, that we shall not be able to tax 'em with the least Miscarriage or Wrong; yet these at the same Time, rob God of his Honour and Worforp, by taking no Care to do him Service: And this is to be Righteons, without being Holy. But God who has made every Precept the Instance of his Will, expects an integral and uniform Obedience to all of 'em indifferently; and to offend in one Point, is to be guilty of the Whole. In Truth, the Partiallity Thews, that we obey God, not because He commands, but because He commands what of our selves we are inclined to do. But if, what we did, was on a Principle of Obedience, then the Motive would be the fame, and altogether as forcible to make us obey all the Commandments, as to comply with One of 'em; because the Divine Will is diffused thro' em all, and that Will is opposed in any one Particular, wherein we offend Him. And thus the Apostle argues; He that in 2.11. faid, do not commit Adultery, faid also, do not Kill. Now if thou commit no Adultery, yet if thou Kill, thou art become a Transgreffor of the Law ; -not only that Law which faith; Do not Kill, but all other Lans, which, with Respect to the Will of the Legislator, is equally concerned with this aga inst Murder. Let us put the Duties of the Text in the Places of these Two prohibited Instances St. James mentions, and

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the Argument will hold good in the Application: And therefore on the Reason of an imparisal Obedience to the Commandments of God, let us take Care to serve him after Zachary's Way, both in Holmes and Righteousness, and keep our Conscience void of Offence, towards God and towards Mor. And this is to be done sincerely and heartily, as in his own Presence, evaluate acres, so before him, as that we believe Him

privy to all our Actions.

That we are always in the Presence of God, is a Truth not to be questioned, either in Philosophy or Religion; for that is a Confequence of his Infinite Nature, and to take it from Him, deltroys the Notion of the Deity. And that He is fenfible of every Motion of the Heart, is agreeable enough, not only to Scripture, but our very Reason; For why should not He who made the Heart, be able to understand it? And if fo, what a Check should this be to ill Thoughts, and ill Actions? For that which incourages Wickedness, is the Hopes of Concealment and Secrecy. And if the Chamber-Door be locked; the Curtains drawn, and the Light kept out, the Harlot thinks her Condition fafe: Who fees me, faith she? I am compassed about with Darkness, and the Walls cover me, and no Body feeth me; What need I fear? How? No Eye feeth: Doth not God and Angels behold the Lewdness, the Foulness of this Practice; and shall not the Things fo ecretly done, be one Time or other published, and rewarded openly? Doth not the Wretch blush, doth she not tremble to think that the Eyes of the Lord are Ten Thousand times brighter than the Sun, beholding the Ways of Men, and considering the most secret. Parts? And that He feeth, should, methinks, frighten more than if all the World were Witnesses to the Crime: But the doth not, will not fee Him; and theree the flatters herself into the Conceit of Safety. And 'cons this invited the Conspirators to the Villant of the Day: For had they thought, and been perfivaded of the Omnipresence of God. and remembred that He takes Knowledge of what is done

here below, furely luch a Reflection mult needs have prevented an Attempt, which they could not expect God would ever bless with Shocels, and suffer it to be executed to his own Dishonour. But the dis Doctrine made no Impression on their Heads, yet let it have its due Effect on Ours, to keep us from this or any other Wickedness, because God fees it: His Eye is every-where: And tis well it is, or else what had become of us? What had been the Nation's Lot on the Fifth of November? Yet, because his Eye is every nhere, let us do nothing that we may be assumed of, nothing unbecoming the Religion we profess, and which as sunday! Times, and in divers Manners (One whereof with Refipect to the present Prince we now comemorate). He has so wonderfully preserved to us. And because we cannot do this without Him, let us turn the Text into a Prayer, and beseech Him,

That he would be pleased to grant, that we being thm deliwered out of the Hands of our Enemies, may serve him mithout Fear, in Holiness and Righteousness, before him all the Days of our Life. — And may God, in his Goodwess, afford us his Grace, to carry on this Work; thro the Mediation, and for the Merits of Christ Jesus, our great Redormer and Deliverer; To whom with the Father, and Holy Ghost, be all Honour and Glory, World without

end Amen.

## ADVERTISE MENT.

Sermon Preach'd at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, on May 29, 1699, before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens. By Tho. Morer, Rector of St. Anne's, &c. Alderigate.

Truted for James Bomvicke, at the Hat and Star, in

St. Paul's Church-yard.

